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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WAR AMONG THE ARCTIC WHALERS.

Civil Strife and Bloodshed in the Herschel Island Colony.

DESERTERS FIGHT PURSUERS.

Season of Jollity Starts in Well But is Soon Changed—Men Leave for Yukon Gold Fields—One Sailor Killed Another Badly Wounded—But One of Them Escaped.

A state of civil war prevails at Herschel Island, Arctic Ocean, or did last spring, which was the last time letters were dispatched to friends at home by the whaling colony in that frigid region. A batch of letters was received in this city Sunday morning, and the information they contain reads more like a dime novel or a story of pirate marauding than an actual recital of facts in a community of civilized men, says the New Bedford (Mass.) Republican Standard of September 14.

The winter colony at Herschel Island the past winter consisted of 13 vessels and about 500 persons. The Balena and Grampus, also of the fleet, wintered further eastward this year. The usual season of jollity and good cheer served to while away the dull, cold months, and sociability has been at a higher pitch than ever before. There were five women in the fleet this winter, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Whiteside, and their entertainments were a source of great enjoyment.

But the early part of the winter saw a state of affairs arise which required the exercise of all the firmness and rigid discipline usually found in an army. Even then the safety of the colony was at times threatened and the greatest excitement prevailed. Soon after the fleet went into quarters, the men commenced to get excited over reports of rich finds of gold in the valley of the Yukon river, and the fever commenced to ferment among them to have a share in the harvest. As the hardships of winter came on these murmurings grew more intense, and desertion came to be momentarily expected.

The first desertions took place November 5, when two Germans started away to walk across country to San Francisco. Five days later they came back, heartily sick of their determination, declaring that they had no idea San Francisco was so far off. One of them had a toe frozen.

On January 1st, in the midst of a blizzard, with the thermometer down to 46 below zero, an Indian came tottering into camp with the information that Second Mate Tilton of the steamer Alexander, who had left on the 15th, was lost with his dog team, and unless aid reached him speedily would perish. Second Mate Hill of the steamer Jeanette and Third Mate Curry of the Mary D. Hume started out for his relief. They found him in an Indian hut, suffering from frost-bites, and exhausted, but the Indians were doing their best for him. They started with him back to the fleet, and reached there on the 24th. Tilton was badly used up. Several of his fingers and toes were frozen and have since been amputated, but he was at the time of writing thought to be on the road to recovery.

A MEETING OF CAPTAINS.

January 21 seven more men deserted in a body and started for the Yukon. They broke into a storehouse on shore, stole a quantity of provisions, several rifles, a sled and dog team. The size of the deserting party made things look serious, so a meeting of the captains of the fleet was held and martial law was declared throughout the settlement. A regular beach patrol, armed with loaded rifles, was established, and rigid orders were issued for all men forward to be on board before 8 p. m. every night.

On the 25th of January an expedition consisting of seven officers started in pursuit of the runaways. After proceeding five miles they got into a snarl as to leadership and came back to the ships with the information that they could get no further.

Three days later, January 28, another party was organized, with ample provision for discipline and generalship. After a hard journey on the trail they came suddenly on the seven deserters early one morning, huddled around a fire cooking breakfast. The deserters were completely surprised, their arms being in the luggage packs, and at the point of the rifles they were forced to hold up their hands and surrender. On the return trip to the ships three of the prisoners escaped, but the other four were safely secured and heavily ironed.

Another wholesale desertion took place about midnight on the night of March 16th—an expedition which seriously threatened to cripple the forces of the fleet. At 11 p. m. twelve men from the various ships stole away for the Yukon. Next day a party of twenty officers and men started to overtake them. Several captains were in the party, and there were vehement assertions that they'd "have the rascals this time." But about 7 o'clock that night the captains came back. They were closely followed by terrified natives, fleeing to the ships for protection, saying that the pursuers had overtaken the deserters and that a hot fight was in progress. Such untoward

proceedings in the quiet Arctic regions frightened the natives almost out of their wits, and they fled in disorder, throwing away their clothes in the flight.

The news naturally elated the party aboard the fleet, for they thought it presaged a speedy capture of the deserters. But their hopes were dashed to earth on the 18th when the pursuing expedition came back with no greater spoil than one small hand sled dragging peacefully behind them. They told they had come up with the deserters on the evening of the 17th and a battle had ensued. The fugitives turned their sled up for a barricade and from behind it had opened fire on their pursuers. About 40 or 50 life shots were exchanged at 500 yards distance, but no one was hurt on either side. Most of the shots took effect on the barricade. After the fusillade had subsided an officer was sent forward with a flag of truce for a parley.

"Are there any captives in your party?" asked the ringleader of the deserters.

"No," replied the man with the flag of truce.

"Then you can all go to hell," was the reply.

The pursuers didn't immediately follow the advice, but they held a consultation. Things had assumed a serious aspect, and if bullets were the mischievous form, none of the officers was willing to assume the responsibilities of command. So they decided to abandon the expedition and go back to Herschel Island, which they did.

The party of deserters had by this time grown to be a formidable force. They had started with only such equipment as they could haul on a single sled, and their armament was one rifle, but the men rapidly equipped themselves, however, by plundering the natives' and ship's storehouses.

At the end of their first eight miles they came to a native village and sacked it. At the point of the rifle, the inhabitants were forced to retire and the deserters beat the squaws off brutally. The natives fled to the ships and the marauders helped themselves to the stores. Soon after they captured a sledge in charge of two natives and secured thereby a dozen rifles and considerable ammunition.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

On March 22, two captains started for the camp of the Igliklik Indians to see if the deserters could not be arrested as they passed through the realm of that tribe. On the 26th they met two of the ship's officers with a party of native allies, returning with six of the deserters, one of them badly wounded. Five of the party had escaped and one was killed in a battle.

It appears that after the engagement referred to above, the marauders started up the river, robbing the ship storehouses and native huts until they reached Hoffman's camp. Hoffman was an officer of the Wanderer, and his camp consisted of a log house, which he used in his hunting and trading expeditions. At the time the deserters reached there, Hoffman and most of his expedition were away hauling in venison on dog sleds. The camp was left in charge of a single native.

The native was easily overcome and then the deserters proceeded to destroy things, "out of pure cussedness," as one writer puts it. They cut up the blankets and clothing, smashed the boats into splinters, scattered the flour, powder and shot out on the ground, and left the place absolutely destitute of supplies, except for the two or three days' provisions which Hoffman had with him.

The native escaped and managed to reach Hoffman and give the alarm. Hoffman was a man of determination. He gathered his forces—about ten men, Indians and all—and started on the chase for the robbers. On the second day they overtook them, and Hoffman ordered them to surrender or he would shoot.

"Shoot and be damned," came the reply.

And Hoffman shot. He opened fire in full force, and in a few minutes a lively battle was in progress. One of the deserters from the Northern Light, whose name was said to be Kennedy, was killed in the melee and another man, from the Janet, was badly wounded. It seems that Kennedy was killed by one of Hoffman's Indians in self defense. Kennedy had shot at the Indian several times in spite of the fact that the Indian was hopping around frantically to dodge the aim and yelling, "No shoot me; me native; me no white man." Finally the Indian retaliated and shot Kennedy in the leg. Kennedy fell to his knees, but kept firing at the Indian, who then took aim again and shot Kennedy dead. The bullet entered his head.

The other man was shot about four inches above his hip and it was thought fatally. The bullet could not be found.

The ringleader of the deserters was away at the Igliklik camp trading for toboggans at the time of the battle, but the rest of the party surrendered. The leader returned only to find Kennedy's body lying wrapped in canvas on a raised framework to keep it from the dogs. He afterward returned, uncovered the face and then hurried away up the Yukon.

The captured party was returned to the fleet at Herschel Island and put in irons. At the time of writing, early in May, the wounded man, it was thought, would not recover.

Many of the men who created the trouble were to have come down this year, and their operations are looked upon by whalers as particularly foolhardy.

A man in London is making a lot of money by lending out a £1,000 Bank of England note for swell weddings to be exhibited as the gift of the brides' father. A man is sent along to watch the note, and can be made very useful in exhibiting the presents.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE S. L. AUSTIN.

Expires at Waimea while on His Way to Court.

END OF AN HONORED LIFE.

Resident of the Islands for Nearly Twenty Years—His Long Term as Judge—Respected by all—Remains Sent to Hilo—Candidates Mentioned for the Vacant Judgeship, Etc.

The Ke Au Hoku, arriving, on Saturday morning brought down news of the unexpected death of S. L. Austin, Judge of the third and fourth circuit at Waimea, Hawaii, on Friday morning last.

The late jurist was on his way to attend a term of court at Kohala and was resting at Waimea preparatory



THE LATE JUDGE AUSTIN.

to continuing his journey to Kohala. He has not been in good health of late, but his ailment was nothing more than is common with men of his advanced years. He complained of feeling unwell on Thursday night and told his daughter, who was traveling with him, that he would retire early. He grew worse in the night and the next day at eleven he died.

The fact was communicated to his family and Sheriff Hitchcock in Hilo and arrangements were made to have the Kinau stop for the remains and take them to Hilo. Deputy Sheriff Yates was instructed to go to Honolulu and communicate the fact of the death to the executive and the Chief Justice. A meeting of the executive was called at once and it was decided to request Antone Rosa to proceed to Hawaii by the steamer W. G. Hall and sit as judge. It is understood that Mr. Rosa yielded reluctantly and will leave on Tuesday.

The dead jurist was born in Buffalo, New York, in April, 1815, and came to Hawaii when quite a young man. On his arrival in Hilo he entered a mercantile house as clerk, at the same time pursuing his studies in law. In 1852 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Hawaii by the Supreme Court. In May, 1887, he was appointed judge of the Kohala circuit. In 1891, under the new law, which required one judge for the Third and Fourth Circuit, Judge Austin was again appointed. His brother, Benjamin H. Austin, was a resident of the islands in the early 50's and for a year was second associate justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he resigned on account of ill health. His death abroad, was recorded a year ago. Another brother was Jonathan Austin at one time a cabinet minister during the monarchy.

Judge Austin leaves a wife and six children. Mrs. Austin is visiting four of her sons who reside in California. One son, Herbert, and a daughter, Hattie, reside in Hilo and the funeral will be under their charge as Mrs. Austin will not return for several weeks.

The death of Judge Austin marks an epoch in the political history on the big island, because in the appointment of a successor the executive is placed between two huge fires. Hilo has its candidates from each political faction and Honolulu lawyers will press the claims of others, but with the recognition Hilo will claim for the big island, it is reasonable to suppose the plum will go there.

From the fact that Antone Rosa has received the temporary appointment unsought against Gardner Wilder, a resident of Hilo who is a possible candidate now visiting here, it may be possible that the action of the executive in appointing a Honolulu lawyer may be endorsed by President Dole and the position given to Mr. Rosa permanently.

Both Senators Lyman and Holstein are out of the race according to the new law which provides that Senators cannot be appointed to other positions during the term for which they are elected. D. H. Hitchcock would probably not accept the place if it were offered him, owing to his failing health. Gilbert F. Little, the most prominent

and successful lawyer in Hilo, would probably decline for the reason that his practice pays him better than the judgeship. The permanent appointment will not be made until the president returns to Honolulu, and perhaps not until after the Hawaii term closes.

THE BLACK BLIGHT.

A Correspondent Gives and Asks Information.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the columns of an evening paper here an article describing a blight on coffee trees in North Kona. Permit me to ask in your columns if Professor Koebele's attention has been called to the fact that on some plantations the primaries have been apparently sealed at the tips with what appears to be a greenish wax, the effect of which was, I have been assured by a planter, to stay the further straight outward growth of the primaries on trees two to three years old.

The remedy taken by the planter quoted is to remove this wax with the point of a knife when detected, thereby securing the regular extension of the growth. I mention this for the purpose of drawing from others any external causes which their observation and practical study of the coffee plant may lead them to consider as likely to account for what I would call "black blight," and which to external observation appears first to attack the end of the berry-laden primary.

This black blight is to be seen at present in North as well as South Kona. Such observations might well, through your columns, be given every publicity, drawing forth the planters' ideas of cause and effect, and if doing nothing more than putting scientific investigation on probable good trails for fixing the enemies of coffee plant life, a good purpose will have been served.

I would like to encroach upon your space to a further extent, and would like the following query to be answered by anyone qualified to do so:

Will greater evaporation from the soil take place when uncovered by a-a than when covered by it? In other words, would the porous a-a assist in the retention of the moisture within the soil beneath it, or otherwise?

Would the pling of the a-a close up to and around the coffee trees be an advantage or otherwise to the trees' growth? How and wherefore would they be affected? X. Y. Z.

[There is in this office a collection of coffee berries picked from a tree affected by the black blight spoken of. They are stunted in growth, almost black in color, and the kernel shriveled and soft. The branch containing the berries was black and resembled a burnt twig.—ED.]

SHOOTING SCORES.

Practicing for an International Match With a Denver Club.

The twenty candidates for positions on the team of ten to shoot a match with the Denver Rifle Club are now hard at work in their efforts to bring their scores up to the highest possible standard. The match will be shot on Saturday, October 10, between 2 and 5 p. m., two strings of ten shots each at 200 yards. Following is the September record of the Sharpshooters at the range:

Wall, W. E.	43
McVeigh	48
McLean	46
Wall, A. C.	46
Cassidy	45
Dodge	46
Gibson	45
Corbett	45
Damon	45
Waterhouse	45
Marsden	44
Forbes	44
Johnson, H. D.	44
Wall, C. J.	44
Drummond	43
Everett	43
Scott	42
Hell	42
Farnsworth	42
Hitchcock	42
Johnson, M. B.	42
Rhodes	42
Martin	41
Emerson	40
King	40

COURT NOTES.

Suit Against Collector-General.

Portuguese Sues for Divorce.

Paul Muhlendorf, assignee of the estate of H. Bertelman, has applied for his discharge.

Judge Perry has allowed the appeal of Maria K. Harbottle et al from the decree of Judge Perry in an action against T. W. Rawlins.

W. C. Peacock and C. A. Peacock, trading as W. C. Peacock & Co., have brought suit against the Collector-General to recover \$1,383.17 duties paid under protest.

Jose Joaquim Carvalho has sued his wife, Maria C. Carvalho, for divorce.

Judge Perry has issued a decree in favor of defendant in the suit of Maria K. Harbottle et al vs T. W. Rawlins.

The Royal Insurance Company has been given until October 31 to perfect and file bill of exceptions to decree in suit brought by H. W. Schmidt & Son.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED

MOUNTAIN GLEN. Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. F. A. Thornton, 21, celebrated remedy for croup, who is a druggist and dealer in Benson and Co. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MAY HAVE SOME GOOD CRICKET.

The Australian Champions to Arrive on Mariposa.

GAMES PLAYED IN UNITED STATES

A Man Who Can Bowl Both Ways—Team of Star Players Who Conquered Every Thing But All England Eleven—Can a Game Be Arranged for Honolulu? Etc.

Information is at hand to the effect that the Australian cricket team which has been adding to its laurels by defeating the most celebrated teams of England and America, will go through here on the Mariposa on October 22.

The team consists of fifteen men, as follows:

G. P. S. Trott, captain; George Griffen, Hugh Trumble, S. E. Gregory, H. Graham, E. Jones, A. E. Johns, J. Darling, C. Hill, H. Donnan, F. A. Tredale, J. J. Kelly, T. R. McKibbin, C. J. Eady and H. Musgrove. The first five were in the team which visited America.

The team won 36 out of 39 games played in England. Three games were contested with the All-England, and of these the Australians won one. They played three games in Philadelphia and won all, one with the Bayonne, New Jersey, and one in Chicago, and they added scalps to their gridle in both instances.

Captain G. P. S. Trott remarked in the East that he has in his team three or four splendid bowlers who can adapt themselves to any kind of wicket, and if the pitch is at all sticky he has a "terror" in T. R. McKibbin, who in the last matches in England achieved unlooked for success.

"McKibbin is about the only bowler I know who can break the ball both ways with accuracy," said Captain Trott. "In Australia the wickets are so hard and true that it is very difficult to get any break on the balls, but on some of the grounds in England McKibbin had so much spin on the ball that it often broke right across the wicket, and he had to pitch it so far to the off that the batsmen could always cover the stumps with their bodies."

If the Mariposa remains in port during the day, efforts will be made to have the Australians play with a picked team of the Honolulu eleven.

FOOTBALL MATTERS.

Meeting of Town Team and Election of Captain and Manager.

There was a large attendance of those interested in foot ball last evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall. After the meeting was called to order, nominations for captain were in order. Carlos Long was unanimously elected, and Charles Crane manager. It was decided that the men would not play under the colors of the H. A. A. C., but would be known as the "Town Team." About twenty-five men have signified their intention to play, many of whom have been on the gridiron in the States.

The boys will commence at once to practice and go into active training. They expect to obtain a coach in town as the Regiment and Punahou already have one. A. L. Morris, who played in the Tacomas, and George H. Robinson, who played on the Stamfords, have been suggested. It is the idea to have a series of games between the different clubs, and on Thanksgiving Day the final game will be played.

The managers of the clubs will soon meet to arrange a schedule of games. The town team will have to do some good work if they want to win from the Punahou and the Regiment. The first practice game will probably take place tomorrow afternoon.

After some discussion on the general subject of foot ball the meeting adjourned.

MAUI BASE BALL.

Arrangements Completed and the Stars Will Go on Friday.

Arrangements are about completed for the Star base ball team to go to Maui on Friday to play the All-Maui team. Permission for the holiday was asked the employers of members of the Stars yesterday, and in every instance it was promptly granted.

The team as made up is: H. Wilder, L. Hart, C. Willis, Tom Pryce, Percy Lishman, Willie Wilder, Sam Woods, J. O. Carter Jr., Donald Ross, C. Conrad and Duke McNicoll. Of these ten are sure to go. The Wilder Steamship Company has kindly made special rates for the players and they will leave by the Kinau Friday morning. The early part of Saturday will be spent in sight seeing, and the afternoon will be devoted to the ball game. Morris Keokahole will probably accompany the team as umpire.

J. O. Carter Jr. will manage the team and probably play in the game. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the lava cracks in the vicinity and will add to his duties as manager the responsibility of seeing to it that the boys while the game is away.

The acceptance to the challenge will go forward by the Hall today.

MORE OF MEXICAN COFFEE DISTRICTS.

Something of Recent Crops and
Varieties of Berry.

PART II. OF U. S. CONSUL'S REPORT

Conditions of Soil and Climate—What Gives
Best Returns—Action of Rain and Winds.
Plants Grown From Seeds How Red
Is Prepared and Plants Treated. Etc.

(Continued from September 29.)

COFFEE DISTRICTS OF MEXICO.

Coffee is not indigenous to the country, but it was originally brought from the West Indies about 1790. Still, it was not until 1818 that the plant was properly cultivated, when Don Juan A. Gomez, the benefactor of Cordoba, demonstrated to the world that Mexico truly had the soil and climate essential to the raising of coffee.

The tree is cultivated in the cantons of Acayucan, Chicontepec, Cosamaloapam, Coatepec, Cordova, Huatusco, Jalacingo, Jalapa, Minatitlan, Misantla, Orizaba, Ozuatlama, Papantla, Tuxpan, Tuxtla, and Zongolica, State of Veracruz; in the municipalities of Balancan, Cardenas, Comalcalco, Cunducan, Frontera, Huimanguillo, Jalapa, Jalpa, Macuspana, Nacajuca, Paraiso, San Juan Bautista, Tacotalpa, and Teapa, Tabasco; in the departments of Chiapa, Chilon, Cometan, La Libertad, Mezcala, Pichucalco, Simojovel, Soconusco, and Tuxtla, Guiterrez; in the districts of Choapam, Cuicatlan, Ejutla, Ixtlan, Jameltepec, Juchitlan, Juquila, Juxtlahuaca, Miahuatlan, Pochochila, Tehuantepec, Teotitlan, Tlaxiaco, Tuxtepec, Villa Alta, and Yautepic, Oaxaca; in the districts of Atlixco, Chilautila, Huanchinango, Matamoros, Tepic, Tehuacan, Tetela, Tezintlan, Tlatlaupui, Zacapoaxtla, and Zacatlan, Puebla; in the districts of Hueyutla, Jacala, Molango, Tenango, Tulancingo, and Zacualtipan, Hidalgo; in the municipality of Jalpam, Queretaro; in the partidos of Ciudad de Valles, Hidalgo, Tamazunchale, and Tancanhuitz, San Luis Potosi; in the districts of Cuernavaca, Jonacatepec, Morelos, Teteala, and Yautepic, Morelos; in the partidos of Sultepec, Temascaltepec, Tenancingo, and Valle de Bravo, Mexico; in the districts of Alarcon, Aldama, Allende, Bravos, Galeana, and Morelos, Guerrero; in the districts of Apatzingan, Arrio, Coalcoman, Jiquilpan, Tacambaro, Uruapan, Zamora, and Titicuaro, Michoacan; in the cantons of Autlan, Ciudad Guzman, Guadalupe, La Barca, Mascota, Sayula, and Tequila, Jalisco; and in the departments of Ahuacatlan, Acaponeta, Compastela, and Tepic, Territory of Tepic; and in the districts of Alvarez, Centro, Colima, and Medellin, Colima.

COFFEE CROP OF 1895.

The total production of coffee in 1895 was 24,537,959 kilograms (53,983,509 pounds), distributed among the different States as follows: Chiapas, 1,997,682; Colima, 335,283; Guerrero, 13,528; Hidalgo, 400,455; Jalisco, 166,216; Mexico, 106,879; Michoacan, 477,114; Morelos, 93,132; Oaxaca, 9,781,443; Puebla, 1,278,772; Queretaro, 4,417; San Luis Potosi, 568,118; Tabasco, 268,201; Tepic, 63,237; and Veracruz, 8,977,482. The production of the country represents more than 50,000,000 trees. Since 1892, the States which have increased their plantations more than twofold are Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Puebla. The ratio increase in the total production for the last two or three years is about 33 per cent. annually. The consumption keeps pace with the production. As railroads open up new markets and transportation becomes cheaper, the working classes are becoming habituated to the daily use of the aromatic bean. Moreover, the exportation is increasing in ratio every year. The United States imported from Mexico in 1888 more than 7,000 tons; in 1890, 10,333 tons; in 1891, 14,044 tons; in 1894, 16,080 tons; and in 1895, 17,631 tons.

VARIETIES OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

The coffee plant mostly cultivated in Mexico is a subvariety of the mocha, or Coffea arabica. This is an evergreen, partaking more of the nature of a shrub, which, in a state of cultivation, varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The range of this species is at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, south of latitude 22 deg. north, where the temperature does not fall below 55 deg. F. still, the most favorable climate for it would be where the temperature does not fall below 60 deg. nor rise above 80 deg. In the shade, as to humidity, there should be from 75 to 100 inches of rain the year, and the plant should be irrigated during the dry season if required.

The mocha bean, which is considered as second in quality, is also extensively cultivated. It is very similar to the java, and is distinguished from the mocha variety by its smaller size, and the corolla is smaller. It is much harder than the mocha bean, and is of a much higher temperature. It is cultivated in the Cordoba, Mexico, and Tabasco, and Veracruz. This is the

hardest of all the coffee trees adapted to the climates of Mexico, and will stand a very high temperature.

CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As the coffee tree has a long taproot, it will thrive better on land where the soil is deep. The best soil in Mexico is a well-drained, loamy one, either of a virgin mountainous composition, or of a volcanic nature, is very suitable, and less manuring is then for the plants, as the rocks are continually adding to the soil by the decomposing action of the air, and other natural forces.

The climate most adaptable in Mexico is that found in the mountainous regions, with a range of temperature from 55 deg. to 86 deg. F. The best coffee is grown at elevations varying from 2,200 to 4,500 feet above the sea, in sections south of Veracruz; but in locations below latitude 21 deg. north, the north limit of the coffee zone on the Gulf side, the climate being cooler, the bush requires lower elevations, ranging from 600 to 3,000 feet.

The plant is, however, cultivated by some planters at much lower levels, and even within a few miles from the seashore. For instance, in Misantla, Acayucan, Nacajuca, and San Juan Bautista, Tabasco. An extremely wet climate is not favorable to the coffee plant, and it will not thrive in very exposed situations.

If proper aspect, as regards sun and winds, can not be obtained, the exposure can nearly always be modified by shelter belts of trees.

On the Pacific side, the prevailing south winds must be avoided at low elevations, and on this side the tree can be planted at much higher elevations, as the range which branches off at Jalisco and joins the Toluca Mountain and the Popocatepetl Peak breaks off the cold north winds and shelters the regions below it. As to direct sun exposure, when it is desirable to take advantage of the heat at high elevations, it is always convenient to acquire, as far as possible, a southern exposure, but where the elevation is low and the temperature is high, such an exposure would be injurious to the plant, in which case it is better to procure an eastern exposure. Generally, the action of the rains modifies the temperature in the tropics, and at elevations between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level, clouds gather along the mountains almost every day before the rays of the noon sun bear their strong influence in those localities. On the Gulf side, the trees that have an eastern sun exposure, so that the sun strikes them during the morning, thrive better and yield more.

PROPAGATING THE PLANTS.

Coffee plants in Mexico are mostly propagated by seed, and the seedlings are either raised in seed beds, or taken up from under cultivated trees. After or at the time of commencing the clearing a sheltered level piece of land in a location within easy reach of a good supply of water is chosen for a nursery, which should have a soil of the same quality and not less fertile than that of the future plantation. The plot should be thoroughly cleared and the seed bed prepared by stirring and inverting the soil with hoes or mattocks, dug to a depth of from 10 to 14 inches and slightly raised to promote drainage. The ground is divided into sections 5 feet in width and 40 feet in length, leaving walks of 4 feet in width and at a slightly lower level than the surface of the beds, which ought to be surrounded by drains.

The number of plants in the nursery beds ought to be three times that required in the plantation, so that the planter will always have good trees to select for transplanting, with a reserve of trees for replacing those which fail.

The seeds adapted to germination must be perfectly formed and have reached a proper degree of maturity, the latter quality being recognized by its having reached full development and by falling from the mother plant. The best-formed coffee is that which is called planchuela, but the "cacacillo" (pea berry) in it should be avoided. After taking the pulp off, the berry, slightly dampened, is exposed to the sun for a day, and then the seeds are placed with their flat sides downward, at a depth of about an inch below the surface. The sower makes narrow furrows in the earth with small sticks across the ridges at a distance of 8 inches, the one from the other; another laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in the furrows, 6 inches apart, until the ridge is completed. Immediately afterward, the seed beds are watered with a sprinkler, and this is done every other day for forty days, at the end of which the seedling begins to appear. This operation generally takes place in the months of May and June, in places where the rains are early as in Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, and Guerrero, that the nursery may receive the benefit of these rains; but in Veracruz, Chiapas, and other states, it is mostly done in the months of September, October, November, and as late as December.

In production, it is safe to say that 2 pounds of coffee seeds will give from 800 to 1,000 seedlings. Having terminated the sowing, it is necessary to shelter the beds with a trellis work made of sticks, supported by forked trunks, having a height of 12 feet and enclosing the whole surface of the beds. The seed beds are then covered with damp straw or dried grass, and the trellis with banana or plantain leaves, at least a few inches apart to permit the light to penetrate. As the seedlings appear, they are removed, gradually, and in a manner to be described hereafter, and are planted in the plantation. A very important point in the culture of coffee is the selection of the seedlings to be planted. Some seeds may not grow, and others

as soon as the seedlings come up may wither, so it is advisable to replace them directly from the seed.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The first stage in attending to the work of preparing the plot to be planted is commenced in the first part of the dry season (January or February), which in the tropical region generally begins in the month of November. The first part of the work consists in cutting down all the underbrush and small vegetation, with either the machete, hoe or garabato; this operation is followed by felling the large trees with axes or saws, leaving a few suitable trees every 20 or 25 feet, either way, to furnish shade for the young plants. The branches must be lopped and then strewn evenly over the ground, and stumps left to rot on the ground. The large trunks which can afford timber for use in buildings and in other improvements are carried away, while those which can not be utilized in this manner are left lying on the ground. In four weeks, on a sunny day after the morning dew has evaporated and when the wind is blowing in the proper direction, the whole heap of twigs, brushwood, etc., is burned. The burning of the brush on the ground in the preparation of the future plantation, especially in rich virgin lands, destroys many a seed that would otherwise produce weeds and all sorts of vermin and insects. Yet, where possible, it is better not to burn the brush, but to pack it in lines between the young plants.

The land having been cleared, the next thing is to line it out and then sow in corn so as to harvest it before June or July.

METHODS OF PLANTING.

In Mexico, as most of the coffee lands are hilly, area and configuration exercise a great influence on the distribution of the plants; hence lining, or marking and distance, must be regulated by the topography of the plot. The arrangement that has been adopted in this country is that of dividing the land into blocks, generally 100 meters each way (328 feet square or 2.47 acres) which are separated by roads 4 meters (13.12 feet) in width. In marking the plot, care should be taken to get the lines symmetrical, for a badly lined plantation causes much trouble in cultivation and harvesting. A good way to line out the land is to get two or three laborers to make a stake line, called "maestra" (the main line) throughout the distance intended to be planted, endeavoring to make it as straight as possible. For this purpose two straight sticks are cut according to the length of the distance desired between each tree; with these sticks, the spaces are measured out along the ground. Then a laborer follows, placing the sticks straight into the ground until the main line is completed. From this line the other lines are staked out, the places where the coffee trees have to be planted being thus indicated.

The distance at which coffee trees should be planted will vary according to the soil and the lay of the land. On very fertile soil, where there is an abundance of nutritive elements, the distance adopted ought never to be less than that which is required for the lateral development of the plant. In that case the distance should not be less than 10 feet (3 1-20 meters) either way, which should give 435 to 450 trees to the acre. On poor soil and also on steep hillsides, shorter distances may be used, but the trees should never be closer than 7 by 7 1/2 feet, which would give a little over 800 trees to the acre. For an average soil, with little or no exposure, 681 trees, 8 by 8 feet distant, would be a fair number.

Along the Mexican and Agrícola railways, in the districts of Orizaba and Cordoba, Veracruz, the trees are sometimes so overcrowded as to injure each other and diminish the crops. It is a mistake to imagine that the greater the number of trees on a given piece of land the greater will be the return in crops. The atmosphere, sun, and rain have a great deal to do with plant growth; and in order that these important agencies may work properly, there must be sufficient space around a tree for the air to circulate freely and for the sunlight to enter. Crowding of plants prevents this and does much harm in other ways. The roots intertwine and rob one another of the available plant food, which should now exist in the soil in a soluble condition. This plant food is abstracted from the land in order to build up the many wood stems and sterile branches of the crowded trees, whereas if the plants were put at proper distances, the food in the soil would be taken up to produce not a number of useless stems, but a quantity of fruitful branches on well-formed trees. Thus it happens that large crops are obtained from fewer trees, as may be seen in some districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, and Oaxaca.

When the plot of ground has been staked out, immediately after, it is necessary to "hole" the land, except where the virgin soil is rich and friable, but generally this work is done in the month of April or May. The pits are dug by means of spade bars, aiming always to keep the original distance of the stakes in a straight line. The size of the pits varies according to the nature of the soil. If the ground is rich and loose, 11 and 12 cubic inches is sufficient, but if it is hard and poor, the pits should be 18 inches square by 2 feet deep. Care should be taken that there are no stones or roots of trees at the bottom of the pits; otherwise, the coffee root will not be able to penetrate the soil properly, and the plant will, in consequence, wither. The earth dug out should be piled up below the hole, in a pile not more than 12 inches high, and the hole should be left open for a few weeks so as to allow the air to get into the subsoil and act on the dormant constituents.

lateral branches, should be planted, if possible, at the commencement of the rainy season, in the months of June and July. The ground is moist from recent rains, but it should not be too wet, else the tender horizontal roots

may become clogged and twisted in the mud, which is always bad for the plant and must be avoided.

In removing the plants from the nurseries, care must be taken not to injure the roots; and they should be taken out by a spade or coa, together with the earth surrounding them, according to the pylon system. Then they are carefully conveyed in boxes, wheelbarrows, or in large baskets, the bottoms of which are covered with moist earth, to the pit, which should, one or two days previously, have been prepared with selected and fertilized earth. The planter who has charge of the planting must open the hole sufficiently to place the coffee tree and its accompanying roots so as to fit snugly, and then press the soil down firmly with the hands or spade, so as not to leave any hollows around the plant. If, in taking out the young plants from the nursery, the taproot and fibrous roots stick out too far, they should be shortened, so that they may not be doubled up in the planting. The plants should be set higher than the surrounding earth; the object of this is to allow for the subsidence which will occur afterwards, and on a steep slope, the outer edge may be slightly higher than the inner, to check the effect of any wash that may take place. The ground should be watered in the afternoon of the day of transplanting, and, if dry weather comes on suddenly after that, the seedlings ought to be irrigated at least once a day, until they become well rooted. Even when the young plants are rooted, they require careful nursing until they throw out several pairs of branches.

The young plant should be protected from both the wind and the strong rays of the sun. The local surroundings should determine the amount of shelter required, but generally in places too much exposed, staking and low topping ought to suffice, in order to secure the stability of the plant. The coffee trees, while young, need some shade, except in very sheltered and damp places.

Trees planted on lands having plenty of rains during the year and on those whose temperature is between 60 deg. and 72 deg. F., require no shade after one or two years' growth, excepting where the soil has a tendency to crack or dry up and there are no facilities for irrigation during a prolonged drought.

The amount of shade required must be according to the exposure, descending rate of elevation, and increase of temperature. But the conditions to be borne in mind are that the shade must not be total, but rather moderate; that the trees which provide the shade, if the plantation is not in a forest, must be of quick growth, must preserve their leaves throughout the winter, must not produce heavy fruit or any substance which might affect the quality of the crop tree itself, and their roots must not grow laterally, but vertically. The natural trees left on the plot for shade are cajete, capulin, jinicuil, chalahuite, zapotes, huemba, guachipil, chanaquil, jonate, pagua, sangre de drago (dragon's blood), and tepague; but for artificial shade, aguacate, banana, castor bean, mamey, mango, anona, chirimoya, papaw, guamachil, and rubber are mostly used. When the coffee trees begin to bear, the shade plants growing among them had better be taken away altogether, and the shade trees thinned out or pruned.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLANTS.

After the young plants are established in the fields, they will require constant weeding; this may be done at intervals of three or four months by using the machete, hoe, or a scraper pulled by a mule. Whichever plan is used, the ground must not be penetrated more than 2 or 3 inches, to avoid injuring the surface roots of the coffee trees, but should be well loosened around the tree and the weeds rooted out. The weeds should be gathered and placed in holes made in the middle of every four trees (burying them in different holes, in each weeding), where they will rot and become manure, serving also the purpose of keeping the moisture in the ground, thus preventing the withering of the tree where irrigation is impossible. If the ground of the plantation is very steep and the soil inclined to be washed away, it is better not to keep it too clean of grass and not to root out the weeds, as these retain the earth by their roots and stems that lie on the soil.

It is a question with many Mexican coffee growers whether the tree should be topped and pruned, as a good many trees have thrived splendidly and yielded well by merely taking off the suckers or sprouts and by keeping each one entirely free from contact with the other trees. But if the coffee trees be allowed to grow unrestrained, they will become very tall, especially the myrtle and the liberia. In these cases, it is very difficult to pick the berries, for the trees when not topped, generally bear mostly at the top, as, frequently, many of the lower branches die out as the trees increase in height. A system of topping has been devised, and it consists in removing the two primaries—the one or two top branches—by a sloping outward cut close to the stem, and then the top by an oblique cut, so that the stumps resemble a cross; but when the stem is thin and tender, its cutting should be done by means of the thumb and forefinger. This operation should be performed after the plant has borne its third or fourth crop of flowers and reached 6 feet in height. Besides the above advantage, the topping increases the spread and fruitfulness of the lower branches, and prevents strong winds from having as much effect on the plantation as they would if the trees were higher.

Proper pruning of coffee trees is also very important, for if allowed to grow unchecked, they will become a tangled mass of stems, branches and leaves, and will bear very small crops. The trees having been topped, all suckers must be removed. These are vigorous, erect shoots that spring up between the main stem and the horizontal branches, and sometimes, as these branches, which should be torn off by the hand, grow up to the top of the tree, they will become a great nuisance. The growth of these suckers should be hindered. In warm and humid sections, all

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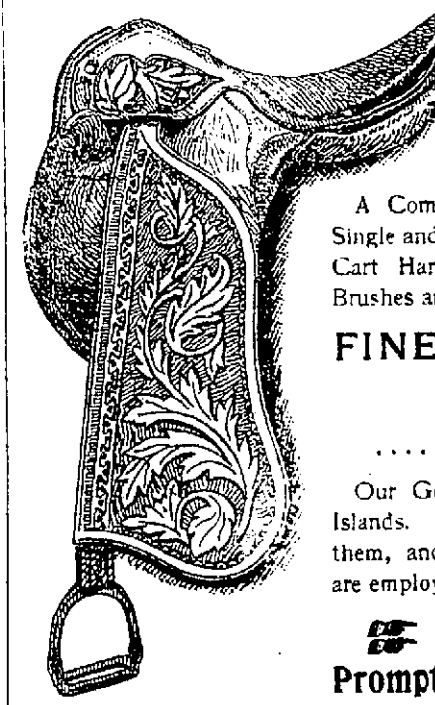
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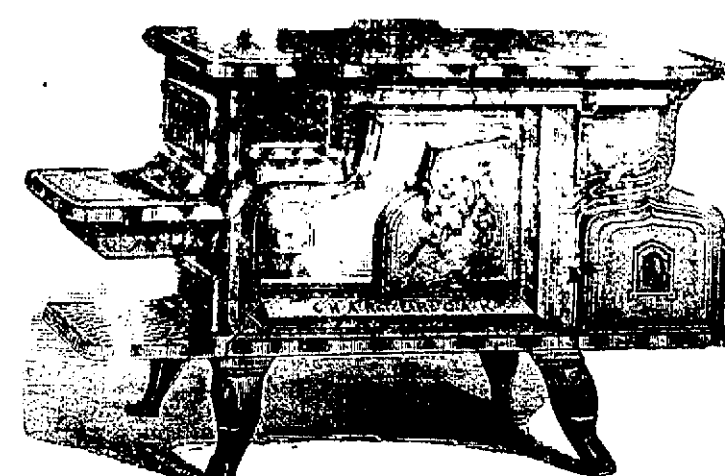
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sprouts appearing on the stem up to 1½ to 2 feet from the ground should always be destroyed, and only in case a big sprout is found between the branches, should a sprout be left, in order to make up for this defect. Pruning should be done after the rainy season on such trees as have borne fruit, and directly after the crop has been gathered. This operation should be resorted to once a year, because otherwise twigs sprout everywhere, and it is impossible for the sap to supply nourishment to such numerous outlets and at the same time be productive. To obtain the largest and most constant production is certainly the most important object of pruning. The dry twigs found on the trees after the crop should be torn off with the hands only; for the soft parts, shears must be used; for the bark and smaller branches, a sharp knife will do; but trunks and strong branches are better pruned with a fine, sharp, and small saw.

The pruning ought to be done with a perfectly clean cut, as the coffee tree suffers greatly from any wounds that may be left by the instruments; for this reason, close pruning is very dangerous.

The careful planter will every year observe whether the plants already set out become diseased or withered, replacing these and those that have died. For this reason, as stated before, the nursery ought to contain three times the number of plants.

Generally, if the soil of the plantation is originally of sufficient fertility, little or no manure will be required, if the leaves that fall annually from the trees and the vegetation that grows between the rows are turned under the soil to decay.

An excellent manure is made from alternate layers of sugar-cane refuse, of the hull and pulp of the coffee berry, yard manure, and bone dust. Fertilizers should be applied only to those plantations that show weakness and decay, and, excepting animal manure, should not be put on during the dry season. The best time to apply all fertilizers is during the rains; about 6 inches in depth of manure will last three years.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

In districts having the necessary factors to make them first class, the plant will begin to flower from eighteen to twenty months after transplanting, and the third to fourth year of growth. In districts less fertile, the plant does not flower until the second year after transplanting, and in very poor ones, until the third year. In low places and districts of an elevation less than 1,200 feet above the sea level, the trees begin to flower in the month of January and the flowering season lasts until March. In medium high places, as early as February the coffee twigs begin to break out into small, white blooms, and by July they will be in the green berry.

In districts of about 4,000 or 4,500 feet altitude the tree is still flowering as late as June or July. In lower elevated places the fruit begins to mature about September, and by the end of October all the berries are ripe, but in sections of medium height the picking usually begins in November and lasts until the end of February or March. When the berries have a deep red color or nearly red-black they are picked separately by hand and dropped into a small bag about 18 inches square, suspended from the neck of the picker; when full the bags are emptied into baskets measuring from 50 to 75 pounds, which are placed at intervals in the path of the pickers. The quickest and most preferable way to gather the crops is to spread cloths beneath the trees and have the berries shaken into them. In wet weather the berries should not be allowed to get overripe. The crop is generally gathered by women and children, who are paid 25 cents per basket, each basket producing from 10 to 15 pounds of clean coffee. About three bushels of berries can be picked by a good worker in a day, and this quantity will yield about 30 pounds of dry coffee.

YIELD OF MEXICAN TREES.

The first yield of a tree cultivated in a suitable location produces from 2 to 4 ounces of merchantable coffee during the year; the second crop yields twice as much, and the third crop, when it has its full bearing, is double the yield of the previous year, and runs up as high as 1½ pounds. Of course this is a fair average given, and in many fertile districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Guerrero and Puebla official reports give from 3 to 5 pounds per tree in its full growth and from four years after transplanting.

The yield of coffee depends mainly on the climate, soil and cultivation; in the hot zone, along the low sections, the tree is apt to be very prolific, but the product—the bean—must necessarily be light and shallow and the plant short lived. A pound per tree on an average would be a very good return.

The tree in some districts lives for twenty years after reaching its full bearing period, maintaining itself in a vigorous state and giving the same yield; but experienced planters assert that after the twenty-fifth year the plant begins to show symptoms of decay, its crops decreasing gradually year after year and ceasing altogether about the thirtieth year.

Trees planted at a medium distance apart, having a fine quality of soil, good care from time of planting, and careful attention with them when seedlings, will yield a good crop at 30 years of age. The longevity of the Mexican tree also depends on the development of the principal root, or taproot, and consequently on the depth to which it can penetrate, and the fertility of the soil.

ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE TREE.

Although there are few plants less exposed to the attacks of insects and disease, the coffee tree has certain enemies, both animal and fungus, which require attention, but none of these present great difficulties in overcoming. A growth of moss is probably indicative of too much moisture and a generally feeble condition. Parasites or insects are easily destroyed by a free use of flour of sulphur, and by coloring and sprinkling the trees with a weak solution of lime, after having rubbed the trunk and branches with a piece of gunny sack or by syringing the trees with soap water, to which a very small quantity of kerosene oil has been added. Proper tillage, plenty of air, careful weeding and judicious manuring

will obviate all remedies. By keeping the rows clear and the shade trees trimmed all animals and insects, like rats, mice and ants, will be kept away from the plantation.

PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The old method of preparing the coffee for market is still in vogue among the natives. The fruit gathered during the day is placed on thin matting, not dried, but that would produce fermentation of the pulp, the moisture of which would destroy the bright color of the berry and turn it black. The next day, after the mist has disappeared and the sun comes out in its full vigor, the contents of the mats are emptied on the drying yard. The yard should be made of stone, covered with a coating of mortar (lime and sand), built sloping so that the water can run off quickly and the yard not be damp when the coffee is out to dry. While the berries are out on the drying yard they are turned over two or three times, so that the rays of the sun will play over the whole surface. When the weather does not permit outside drying, a large and well ventilated dry room, with a paved floor, is used. The above operation is performed for several days, until the berry is thoroughly dry; then follows flailing and treading out the grain from the dry husks with the feet. The last cleaning of the berry by the natives is accomplished by placing the berries in a large mortar, made of earth or hollowed from a log, thoroughly beaten and worked with an immense pestle or maul. After the husk has been thoroughly beaten it is separated from the chaff by being poured from a basket held on the shoulder to a matting on the ground, the chaff being blown from it as it falls by the winds and a strong, rapid fanning from a large palm-woven fan operated by the other hand of the cleaner. The above system will do for persons of limited amount of capital, small plantations and places inaccessible to machinery.

The process is not very satisfactory in its results, as the grain is apt to be injured, and the operation is slow and expensive. It would justify the planter to buy hand machinery, if his means and the size of his plantation will not allow him to go into the business on a larger scale. A small pulper, huller and separator, capable of turning out daily between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds, can be purchased in the United States for \$250 (United States), with an additional cost of \$250 (Mexican) for freight and duties.

For marketing the coffee the bean is classified into "caracollo," first and second class, and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds, the lighter sacks containing the best grades; however, the good planters store their coffee unhulled (cane pergamino), after being perfectly dried.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS.

I append herewith an estimate of the average cost of establishing a plantation and of the profit, taken from data in various coffee districts.

FIRST YEAR.	Mexican Currency.
Cost of clearing 100 acres (from \$6 to \$10 per acre).....	\$1,000.00
Cost of lining and staking (from \$3.50 \$4 per 1,000 holes).....	240.00
Cost of digging holes from \$10.50 to \$12).....	720.00
Cost of 60,000 plants, at \$5 to \$10 per 1,000.....	600.00
Cost of planting 60,000 plants, at \$8 to \$9 per 1,000.....	540.00
Cost of replacing 25 per cent. of the trees planted.....	465.00
Cost of weeding three or four times, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre each time.....	1,200.00
Cost of 100,000 nursery seedlings, at \$3 to \$5 per 1,000.....	500.00
Cost of tools.....	150.00
Cost of houses.....	250.00
Cost of fencing.....	250.00
	\$5,915.00

SECOND YEAR.	
Weeding three times, at \$2.25 to \$2.50.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	850.00
	6,765.00

THIRD YEAR.	
Weeding.....	750.00
Pruning and tapping (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 trees).....	210.00
Pulping house and store.....	1,500.00
Pulper, huller and separator.....	500.00
Bags, etc.....	150.00
Gathering 75,000 lbs. of berries (1,500 bushels), at 50 to 75 cents per quintal.....	562.50
Curing 15,000 lbs. of coffee, at \$4 to \$5 per quintal of 100 lbs.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	4,522.50
	11,287.50

Less value of crop this year, 15,000 lbs. at 30 cents per lb.....	4,500.00
	6,787.50

FOURTH YEAR.	
Weeding.....	750.00
Trimming.....	150.00
Bags and mats.....	350.00
Gathering 300,000 lbs. of berries (6,000 bushels).....	2,250.00
Curing 60,000 lbs. of coffee.....	3,000.00
Sundries.....	150.00
	6,500.00
	13,437.50

Value of crop this year, 60,000 lbs. of coffee, at 30 cents.....	18,000.00
	4,562.50

This estimate is made, leaving out of consideration the cost of the land (generally from \$5 to \$25 per acre), which necessarily varies according to locality, richness and accessibility of transportation facilities. A small tract costs more than a large one and is dif-

ficult to obtain except from the land companies started here (Mexico City) for the purpose of supplying lots to intending settlers.

There is also no charge made for the cost of superintendence, which would vary (from \$50 to \$100 a month and found) with the size of the respective superintendence. Living expenses are likewise omitted and may be assumed by the interested party equal to the cost of farm life in other countries. The returns from side crops are not taken into consideration, which sometimes help materially toward paying expenses.

The machinery here estimated for may be worked the first year by hand, but by applying horse power it is sufficient for the crop of 200 acres.

In calculating the crop returns, the lowest price of ordinary Mexican coffee only is taken into consideration, while it may be fairly assumed that by adopting an improved and modern method of curing the product, a considerably larger price may be secured. It is also well to add that the price of operations such as clearing, weeding and pruning, contemplated in the slipshod manner in which such things are ordinarily attended to in some sections of the country, but such as prevails on plantations where all operations are conducted by experienced managers, and with a view of obtaining the highest results possible under well systematized and organized direction.

Of course coffee can be planted and brought to bear in the manner usually employed in most old districts, and perhaps a trifle cheaper than here estimated, but the results are far from being as good, either in the early maturity of the trees or in the quality of the coffee produced, or in the duration of the productive life of the plant. The cost and product are only brought down to the end of the fourth year, after which a much larger crop may be counted on with regularity, while under the present system of cultivation there is a good crop one year and a lesser one the next.

SECTIONS BEST SUITED.

It is supposed by many that the whole of Mexico is adapted to growing of coffee. That is a mistake. The northern part of the Republic, situated outside of the tropics, is temperate and produces the vegetation proper to that zone. The southern part, which lies between 14 deg. 30 min. and 20 deg. 30 min. north latitude, may justly be called the hot country, the coffee-producing country, as a rule.

Not all the places found in the torrid zone are adapted to the development of the coffee tree. Coffee may be profitably grown at an elevation of 800 to 900 metres (about 2,700 feet), but beyond 1,000 metres it does not produce enough to justify its cultivation. Coffee grows well at Orizaba, but not beyond toward the City of Mexico, which is 182 miles northwest and at an elevation of 7,500 feet. The climate in the coffee producing regions is generally pleasant, neither too hot nor too cool. The nights are especially pleasant and refreshing, arising, it may be, from the peculiar formation of that country and the constant interchange of air currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The production of coffee here is like that of other crops in the United States, governed by the season, soil and cultivation.

INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATES.

Joseph Walsh of Philadelphia says: "The industry of coffee culture is still in its infancy in Mexico, though the product is of a superior quality and grading among the best grown in any country of the world."

"Mexican coffee is worth at present from 20 to 22 cents per pound in the American market, while the average cost of production is 7 cents. A plantation will pay from 100 to 300 per cent on the capital invested, each tree yielding annually from 3 to 10 pounds."

"The value of coffee plantations in full bearing is calculated at the rate of \$1 per grown tree, a single acre producing from 600 to 800 trees."

"The soil and climate suitable for coffee growing are also adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, beans, bananas, and most tropical and subtropical fruits. But among all marketable fruits the growing of which is here accessory to coffee culture, the pineapple is the least expensive and most profitable, especially where the planter has close and cheap transportation to the Gulf ports."

In 1895 Professor Moses of the University of California visited Mexico for the purpose of studying its physical and economical aspects. In one of his letters he says:

"At present the cultivation of coffee is attracting special attention, and on the eastern slope much progress has already been made."

"Among the reasons is the extraordinary profit which the production of coffee offers."

"The cost of its production in Mexico in general is between 5 and 10 cents per pound (Mexican), and it sells at from 25 to 32 cents."

"Mexico has important advantages."

"She has a territory adapted in soil and climate to this form of cultivation, and in the Indians an excellent body of laborers, perhaps better fitted for this kind of work than the ordinary laborers of any other country."

"From an examination of the statistics we get the following general results, showing the exports of coffee from Mexico:

"In 1873, 1,432,100 pounds; in 1883, 18,598,419 pounds; in 1889, 21,735,956 pounds; in 1890, 27,737,056 pounds."

J. P. Taylor, a resident of the City of Mexico, and one of the most reliable authors on coffee, says:

"Generally speaking, the Mexican planter has fewer troubles to contend with in growing coffee than the planter of any other country, and is sure of a regular crop."

"Twenty-five years may be taken as the average of coffee trees to remain in remunerative bearing."

"Estimates as to the profits vary, but the lowest of them show an enormous profit, something like 100 per cent per annum on the capital employed."

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Dr. William S. Cockrell, son of United States Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, says:

"I have been a resident of Mexico for five years, have been engaged in raising sugar cane, coffee and other tropical fruits on a hacienda near San Juan Evangelista, in the State of Vera-

Cruz, and have had exclusive control of Mexican labor. I find them a class exceedingly susceptible to the management by which they are controlled; they are easily rendered useless by injudicious management, and may be maintained at a high standard with care, and by a rigid enforcement of orders and rules, with no familiarity whatever exercised toward the men, as that encourages insubordination. The lower the wages, the better the service; even though below 1 cent a day, as then they have no excess to waste and not so many holidays on which to waste it."

A writer thus says of the Indians on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec:

"The Indians on the Isthmus are the most industrious, honest and peaceful in Mexico, of a mild and gentle disposition, and not inclined toward war or disturbances of any nature. They are very muscular, and possess wonderful endurance. In color, they are lighter than our own Indians; their features are much finer and the expression of the face more pleasant."

"At present, abundant labor is available at an average cost of 50 cents per day for a full-grown man, and, if employed regularly, from \$10 to \$12 per month (Mexican silver). Women and children do a great deal of the work on a coffee plantation, and during the picking season the major part of it, for which they receive a much smaller compensation than men. After a plantation is five years old, the owner can figure his labor at an average cost of 25 cents per day."

CAUTION TO UNITED STATES INVESTORS.

As there has been a coffee boom created in the United States by the real estate agents, the tourists to Mexico, the agents of railroad and steamship lines, as well as many of the residents here engaged in other business, it may be well for me to suggest to the people of the United States not to believe all the exaggerated reports sent out from this country. I take this special means of doing so. Many of the reports are highly colored for a purpose. In the unsettled condition of the agricultural and laboring population of the United States, these boomers see their opportunity, believing there may be a disposition to believe that "there is a spot of gold at the end of the rainbow," and that all that is necessary is for them to come here and regain their falling fortunes without much labor. This is a serious error. As in all other countries, a man gains nothing here without early and late labor. As a rule, I would not recommend anybody to undertake coffee raising in Mexico without sufficient capital to pay for 250 acres of land, cash in hand, and have at least \$5,000 in Mexican currency to meet the first year's expenses. In corroboration of the above statement, I quote from a report on coffee raising made to the British Government by Francis Stronge, secretary of the English legation at this city:

"The intending planter will find a capital of \$1,500 amply sufficient for requirements. It is far better to begin planting on a comparatively small scale and to gain thorough experience of the country and the business before embarking on an unnecessarily large undertaking. Some 250 acres is as much as a beginner should attempt to deal with, and even of this only 200 acres should be planted with coffee, the remaining 50 acres being left under timber or applied to other purposes."

"Good lands for planting can be obtained at from 18s to \$1 per acre, and sometimes cheaper. If, then, the mean between these two prices is taken, 250 acres would cost \$300, and the planter with \$1,500 capital would still have \$1,200 in hand with which to meet initial expenses and to maintain himself until his plantation came into full bearing. At first sight this sum will seem unnecessarily large, but in a country where credit is not easily obtained, and where the interest on borrowed money is very high, it is well to hold a reserve of capital as an insurance against unforeseen accidents. The failure of a large number of foreigners in this country may be attributed to neglect of this precaution."

Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops. This 100 acres may be made self-supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 50 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and by all means a medium sized nursery of twenty-five thousand coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the hundred acres."

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

Nature has not overlooked the primary necessities for the beginner in Mexico. The yuca or Mexican starch plant, is an excellent auxiliary for immediate use. Half an acre of it will feed a good sized family and fifty persons besides. The prospective investor must banish entirely the idea of engaging the services of a stranger to this country who has read somebody's book on coffee, gone through plantations on railroad cars, or of a late arrival from Ceylon, West Indies or Liberia. These men may know very well about the country from which they come, but comparatively little of Mexico. Many failures in coffee growing in Mexico originate from the fact that the manager did not know the physical conditions of the place, or the language, or how to manage the labor, and was a novice in the business here. Furthermore, in this country all coffee districts are not alike. In some places it is imperative that the plant should have shade; the surroundings may be such that the location cannot be cooled by any breeze, thereby subjecting the plant to the strong rays of the sun, especially where clouds are not constant during the dry season, or even the greater part of the year. Special conditions exist in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, inasmuch as the tree can thrive there in places even lower than it is found in other sections of the coffee belt. Evenness of temperature is also a very important factor for the successful growth of the plant and the proper maturity of the seed. Where the thermometer marks a temperature below 55 degrees F. at any time of the year the cultivation of coffee should not be attempted, especially with the

Java and Myrtle kinds; the Mocha can stand more cool weather, but not lower than 50 degrees. The book styled "Mexican Coffee Culture," prepared with great care by J. Yorba, an American, affords much valuable information for the proper selection of the lands and the cultivation of coffee.

The labor question, as said by Mr. Yorba, is one of no little importance. The Indians, in the hot sections of the coffee belt, he says, can not be depended on altogether on account of their independent financial condition, even 75 cents (Mexican) a day is no inducement; but in the higher elevations and in the central plateau plenty of labor can be had at from 35 to 50 cents a day. Treatment of workmen has also a great deal to do in obtaining their services. The Mexican peon must be studied and understood by his employer as much, if not more, than his horse. He is naturally a docile creature, but must not be treated harshly. He likes his small glass of aguardiente after or before work, and at the same time he has the utmost contempt for his master should the latter become intoxicated in his company. He does not expect any familiarity on the part of his employer, and his pay must be forthcoming exactly when agreed, both in time and amount. He may deceive you time and again with the utmost complacency, but should his employer disappoint him once, intentionally or not, in paying him the expected or agreed sum, he will leave as soon as paid, without warning, and not return. As house servants, I have had no better in the United States, especially the girls; they seldom leave the premises, and never without permission. I have found them polite, industrious, active and honest.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING COFFEE.

I send three receipts to show how coffee is made in Mexico for table use:

First—For making black coffee, roast 1 pound of coffee until the inside of the grain is brown, then put a small teaspoonful of butter, same of sugar, and mix well together; then sprinkle a little brandy over it and cover with a thick cloth; leave it for about an hour, then grind. Boil one quart of water; when boiling, put in coffee and remove from the fire immediately. Let it stand a few hours and strain it through a flannel bag, and keep it in a stone jar until required for use; then heat whatever quantity is required. (Mrs. Ignacio Sepulveda.)

Second—Toast your coffee thoroughly, but be careful not to let it burn; then grind it, not too fine; prepare a large, deep pan or dish, which will stand heat; heat this pretty warm; put what of coffee grounds will be sufficient for the meal in this pan; pour hot boiling water over the grounds, and while they are hot cover up the pan; let it remain so for about five minutes; then strain off the liquid through a coarse cloth and drink. This is a good plan when you find yourself without a coffee pot.

Third—A simple process of making coffee is to take a French coffee pot and place your ground coffee in its strainer; then pour boiling water over the coffee sufficient to fill the pot. To be sure as to the flavor the strained fluid must be poured twice over the coffee. Make coffee only when ready to be served. Never burn the coffee in browning, but it must be medium browned, and covered during the operation; hence moderate heat must be applied.

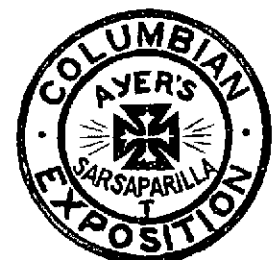
THOS. T. CRITTENDEN,
Consul General.
Mexico, July 2, 1896.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
TUESDAY OCTOBER 6, 1896

Our evening contemporary makes a half-hearted attempt to say that it is a leader in journalism or something else. We would suggest that our esteemed editor come right out and say that it thinks it is a leader. Such a statement could do no harm, and would furnish amusement for the suffering public.

Apologies of Li Hong Chan's remarks upon Chinese exclusion from the United States, the Baltimore Herald was credited with expressing the consensus of American opinion when it said "Li's only chance of securing a modification will be through persuading his countrymen at home to adopt the usages of enlightened civilization. If they can establish the fact, which is now seriously doubted, that they are susceptible of the enlightenment of Western civilization, Congress may be induced to consider the propriety of repealing the exclusion laws."

The son of a United States Senator who is planting coffee in Mexico says that the less he pays his men the better they work, and they are withal better satisfied with their condition, in consequence of having less money to waste. This is an extraordinary state of affairs, and places Mexican labor on the same plane as a good many individuals who cannot stand prosperity; the only way for them to be kept in condition to work is to allow only starvation wages. Hawaii gets some pretty poor material for labor sometimes, but fortunately it has not dropped to the Mexican level yet.

The plan of extending kindergarten work to the plantations is a unique idea, but none the less to be commended. The isolated life of the children in many districts is not conducive to moral elevation or mental development. If the spark of intelligence could be found in the early life of the plantation bred children the country will certainly be sure of a higher grade citizen in later years. Let the good work go on. From all appearances the kindergarten is to open the way to the solution of the problem of how our numerous races are to be amalgamated and become nationalized from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

It would certainly be highly pleasing to the public if the trip of the base ball champions to Maui could be made the forerunner of inter-island base ball contests. To have young men from the other Islands take part in the regular base ball schedule would give a new and healthy interest to the game, both here and in the outer districts. The latter, of course, are at a disadvantage just at present in not being able to have the same number of men to draw from, and possibly less time to devote to practice, but if the plan once got started it would be possible to hold some very interesting inter-island games, both here, on Maui, and perhaps Hawaii. When steamers begin to run more frequently an inter-island league ought not to be such a far distant possibility.

The death of Judge Austin will open a fight for the Hawaii judgeship that has been simmering for a long time. In fact the position is the most coveted of any on the Island of Hawaii, since the incumbent when once fairly settled need not fear the vapors and frothings of the opposing factions. There has been no prospective appointment of late years in which the opposing candidates and their friends have taken such an intense interest, an interest so intense in fact that the advocates seem to think the life of the country and the next coffee crop depend upon the action of the President. This paper has comparatively few suggestions to offer until the aspirants begin to show their colors. It seems fitting however, that the next judge should be selected from the legal lights of the Island of Hawaii, and that he should be a man who has a good record for activity and ability as a practicing lawyer.

That wheat and silver always go together when silver is used as primary money wheat brings high prices has been a regulation cry of the enemies of sound money. The men who believe that the law of supply and demand will properly regulate the exchange and prices of all products seem to forget their stand in principle when they come to discuss wheat. The facts show that the dollar is the unit of value, and since the seven years has been a constant excess of production in comparison to the consumptive demand. In 1894-95 72 inclusive the United States produced an average of 1,418,000 bushels. In the four years 1891-94 the average crop was 1,315,000 bushels, and the Cincinnati market which

is generally considered a better authority than the Department of Agriculture. The population of the United States increased perhaps a little more than 60 per cent during the period covered by the 1890-94, while the wheat product more than doubled. Besides Russia and the Argentine Republic have greatly increased their exports of wheat to the world's markets. What terrible influence the price of silver could have in this case the silver men have failed to fully explain.

A Berlin dispatch gives the following story of a man who had several times been photographed under the X-ray. "Dr. Markase, whose 'interior' has been photographed thirty times within the past twenty days by the Röntgen process, has lost all his hair as a result, and his face has assumed a brownish color. The skin has peeled off his breast where the Hloof instrument nearly touched it, and on his back what was first a sore finally developed into a bleeding wound, surrounded by a burnt-looking circle. The victim is exhausted." If this be true, a man would have to toss up a penny to decide between the X-ray treatment or being put through a thrashing machine.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his talks on "The Young Man as a Citizen," says, "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of the civic whole in which he is a member than a parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his State or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance as well as in the other he is false to his corporate duty and is a despicable shirk." Would that the great reformer could burn those thoughts into the hearts of the people of today who for one excuse or another stand aside from politics until the time arrives for them to howl about the rottenness of politics. If the sound business and professional men of today were less neglectful of their civic duty there would be far less occasion for revolt against fraud, and corrupt administration.

United States Attorney General Harmon has given his opinion of the principles Candidate Bryan represents, and stigmatizes them as more dangerous than the tenets of the secessionists. He pays particular attention to the declaration against Federal interference in suppressing riotous disturbances. After citing the law under which President Cleveland acted in taking a hand in the Chicago riots, Mr. Harmon says: "It was under the power conferred by the last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage. It was no more intended to make the General Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the General Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the General Government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the States cannot do, and as the militia of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call upon it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself. What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the Constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large, before whom the subject has now been brought."

KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

The kindergarten has reached a point in this country at least where no apology is required for its methods, and no question asked as to the wisdom of its methods. If such apologies were required it would only be necessary to point out how little many people, both young and old, know through personal experience of the senses.

Dr. Stanley Hill, who is president of a "Child Study" society, states that in 1879 a number of kindergartners got some children together and endeavored to find out what was in their minds, and the ideas they formed of the most common things about them. The results were published in the Princeton Review. It was found that 33 per cent of the children on entering school had never seen a live chicken, 51 per cent had never seen a robin; 75 per cent had never seen a growing strawberry, and growing beans were unknown to 71 per cent of these Bostonian children brought up on baked beans. A large percentage of these children upon being asked how large a cow was, howed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was three or four cats tall. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail.

These statements seem almost incredible and after all it is the only outcome that could be expected from

the old methods of letting the mind of the children run to weeds until of school age and then set them to memorizing, repeating line after line of words, learning by a mere mechanical process and without touching or attempting to get at the personal testimony of the senses.

A BIG COLLECTION.

At one of the meetings of the Christian Alliance, held at Old Orchard, Me last summer, the largest collection on record was taken for missionary objects. During the day \$101,324 was subscribed to carry on missionary work on the same day nearly 100 persons volunteered to go to foreign fields. The scenes which attended the subscription are spoken of by the Eastern press as something remarkable. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and gifts of every form and description were tendered, varying from \$25,000 in cash to jewelry, pianos and real estate. Men and women by the score seemed to have been attacked by a religious mania equal to that of the great "going up day" in 1881, when the end of the world was predicted.

The religious press of the United States has been inclined to frown upon this big collection since the whole affair seemed to have been an epidemic of religious hysteria. One paper says, "There was about a thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry given, every one receiving for his gold watch an iron one marked 'gold for iron,' or for jewelry an iron pin. One woman who gave up her watch with a sob, saying it was an heirloom, afterward asked to have it returned to her, as it was a present from her mother, now dead, and she had given it under excitement. The Christian Alliance leaders, however, according to their custom, refused to return it. On the whole it may well be questioned whether this great annual collection results in as large gifts or as healthy a state of Christian feeling as the more quiet, steady and permanent methods pursued in our churches."

Still another religious organ refers to the meeting as a wonderful exhibition of the power of religious emotion when awakened in a large body of people, and although self-forgetfulness is an inspiring thing, in this instance it was undoubtedly carried to an extreme. On the whole, from the accounts given in the newspapers, the whole thing appears very much on the same plane as an Irish wake. The methods of the speakers were such as to play upon the emotions of their hearers. Christian enthusiasm that lasted long enough to get a dollar or two was sufficient, and in nine cases out of ten the donor, after reverting to normal condition, was ashamed for his or her lack of self-control. Such religion and such Christian contribution does more harm than good, and when leaders revert to such methods the public has good reason to feel it possible that the large sum collected will be injudiciously expended and a good portion wasted.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES AGAIN.

During this breathing spell between the summer vacation season and the holidays, there ought to be a combination of forces to bring about a better organization of the charitable associations of Honolulu. The formation of a central society has been broached by this paper previously and received very favorably by the business community, which would perhaps be one of the greatest beneficiaries. The formation of a central body with a paid agent to investigate each and every application for assistance would also guard against the injury done deserving poor by those prone to impose upon the generosity of business men.

A good example of the value of centralizing the charitable forces of a city is found in the methods used in Chicago for directing charity. In that city the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars is contributed annually through the 200 charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and unfortunate, and the sum of seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars is spent for outdoor relief and for the support of charitable institutions. Through the Civic Federation of Charities this immense sum is distributed under the direction of Dr. Philip W. Ayres, so that the least possible amount goes to waste. Dr. Ayres has charge of the central bureau of charities, and the greatest care is taken to prevent the same individual or family from drawing assistance from two different sources. The history of each case is kept on file, and these histories now number upwards of 42,000, giving a most complete history of pauperism in one of the worst cities in the United States. The system is so complete that deceptions and duplications are next to impossible.

Of course the charitable work in this town does not require an exorbitant amount of money, and we may be thankful that the proportion of how many citizens dependent upon charity is very small when compared with many cities, yet at the same time this is no reason why the several societies should each be going their own way when money could be saved more de-

serving families assisted and more un-servicing families found out by forming a federation of local charities. Under the present system there is bound to be abuse of generosity, and the amount of money that might be saved by a proper organization would furnish a permanent salary for one official, whose business it should be to keep constant track of the poverty stricken.

RESULT OF SENATORIAL FINANCING.

One of our weekly papers predicts that P. C. Jones will make a failure of his attempt to float the national loan of Hawaii. Of course every man and every paper has a right to an individual opinion, but we see no reason why there should be any great cry of woe, woe until Mr. Jones returns, either bearing his shield or borne upon it. There seems to be no doubt that the New York financiers will not touch loans of any kind until after the election in November. Even American securities are begging in many instances, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the moneyed men of the States will take up securities until they know in what condition their own finances are to be. The election of McKinley ought to make Hawaiian bonds marketable property in America, even at the terms named in the Refunding Act as it finally passed the Legislature. As to the possibilities of the loan being floated in the English market, doubtless the same election conditions will obtain, since investors are inclined to hold back for a while in dealing with securities which will be affected by the turn of the American tide. Being so closely associated with the United States, Hawaii cannot but feel the effect of prospective legislation in the country with which it seeks political union. If New Yorkers will not touch the loan under the conditions named by this Government, we doubt very much whether the Londoners will.

Our contemporary also suggests that the loan matter be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. This may be all right, but in event of one man's failure we see no reason why the Minister should be forced into the gap to carry out a measure concocted by some of the wise heads and swelled heads of the Senate. Mr. Damon submitted his proposition, and had his scheme been followed out, Hawaii's public loan could be floated today—election or no election—in the New York market.

When the financial scheme of the Minister of Finance was turned down, there arose in the Senate a financial Moses, who asserted that he knew a more advantageous figure at which the loan could be placed. Suffice it to say that the Minister of Finance and the Executive generally fell into line, willing to give every assistance possible, and the work has gone forward. Should the loan find a ready market the Senatorial Moses and his aggregation will be deserving of credit; if failure attends Mr. Jones' mission, the same aggregation must bear the responsibility, and that responsibility is a very heavy one. Outside the more powerful nations, there is no better security in the market today than Hawaiian bonds. If in this first attempt to float an extensive loan outside our own borders, the bonds are given the black eye of failure. It will be one of the worst blows the country has received in many a day.

THE RIGHT WILL WIN.

The explanation of the restlessness of the present day as given by Rev. Dr. Birnie Sunday morning was indeed refreshing after the dismal tone which runs through the many opinions now set forth in the pulpit and by writers and orators generally. The pessimist has had and is having a most excellent opportunity to get in his work, and how like the sick dog baying at the moon, since the preparations for a general election in the United States stirred up the disagreeable sediment of social conditions, which some poor, thoughtless individuals had dared to hope might always remain at the bottom and never attract serious attention.

There is always a class in the world who, after living a few years in peace and contentment, form an idea that the world is pretty nearly as good as it ought to be, and if it has not reached the pinnacle of righteousness the remainder of the pathway will be free from violent demonstration or periods of serious trouble. When on occasions the reality of the inborn cussedness of human nature and the crudeness of the institutions framed by human hands is impressed upon this class, the shock is so great that they immediately turn to predicting that this or that nation, and possibly the whole world is rapidly rolling on the bow-wow.

In times of political trouble and social revolution there are always more preachers of damnation than of salvation; there are always more men ready to pick out the flaws, to sit back and do nothing than there are to put their shoulders to the wheel, make the best of the present and exert every energy to bring out every good that may result from an evil agitation. Too many fail to appreciate what a terribly

uninteresting place this world would be if all the social and religious problems were solved, too many want to "bush up" matters that give promise of engendering sharp differences of opinion, they want the next generation to work the thing out, if it won't work out of itself. The men who tremble for the outcome when a nation's strength is being tested, too often fail to see the sound foundation being laid for the structure which must constantly go on being remodelled. A house always looks ungainly while in process of erection, but every homely timber has its place, and in some ways adds to the beauty of the finished structure. A great many people in both public and private life would be well to remember the words of a campaign song which runs.

"Though righteousness now and then suffer defeat—
Seem checked like the oak pruned so near to its base—
Tis but for new strength, when, with armor complete,
Irresistible Right will all error displace."

Y. M. C. A. SENATE.

Organization Formed Last Night. Free Silver a Topic for Debate.

Temporary organization of the Y. M. C. A. Senate was effected last evening. The meeting held in the parlor at the association building was well attended by young men. Ed. Towse presided for the evening and W. J. Forbes was secretary pro tem. A committee, consisting of these two and C. S. Farmer, was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws next Tuesday evening. Dr. C. C. Ryder kindly furnishes the laws and rules of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. Senate. The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Senate will proceed to business at once. A debate will be held on next Tuesday evening. The subject will be "Resolved, that the free and limited coinage of silver by the United States would be beneficial to that country." There will be a regular debate by principals and then other members of the Senate and speakers in the audience may take part in a miscellaneous discussion. The informal speeches will be limited to five minutes each. A general invitation to attend will be extended to the public.

Customs Salaries.

An item in an evening paper to the effect that the salaries of the Custom House inspectors and guards had been reduced to \$80 and \$40 respectively is thoroughly misleading. As a matter of fact the inspectors and guards have been graded and the salaries fixed according to the length and efficiency of service. By this system money is saved to the Government and the men doing their work in the most satisfactory manner are rewarded by gradual increase in salary.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Buy it easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Hood's Pills

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New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 110.

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Insurance Company, Sun Life, London & Lancashire, Scottish Union and National Union.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power for your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Keep Cool

about it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

Twenty Dollars

for a handsomely finished, hardwood secretary bookcase, means that people who have not been able to possess one before, can do so now. These are the same as you would expect to pay thirty dollars for.

Extension Tables.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and not more expensive. Beautifully carved and made of hardwood.

We keep a full assortment of upholstering goods and can do work in this line better and cheaper than elsewhere.

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KING AND BETHEL STS.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

"Deutsch" is the native name for German. What we call Dutch, Germans call "Niederländisch" or "Holländisch."

SOMETHING EDISON HAS NEVER LEARNED

Transmission of Cable Messages
Across the Atlantic

WORDS WRITTEN BY WAVE LINES.

How the Work is Done Chat About the Men.
Wonderful Skill in Sending and Receiving
Dispatches—Locating a Break in the Line.
How Repairs are Made to the Cables.

Thomas A. Edison, who in his time has been one of the fastest telegraphers in the world, admits that he is totally unable to receive a cable message from across the Atlantic ocean. "While the ordinary Morse land dispatch is represented by makes and breaks of the current," he said, recently, "the cable message is represented by a waving line. This line runs up and down unequally. It is the length or value of the curves that enables the operator to detect the message. I have often

rent when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductor to the earth. Mother Earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation, therefore while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta percha or other covering of the cable is filled with innumerable stray lateral currents all seeking to escape to the surrounding water.

With such a state of affairs it would be simply impossible to operate a succession of makes and breaks in the current, the residual would, if short, fill up the gaps. The difficulty is overcome by operating two keys on the sounder instead of one, as in ordinary telegraphy. One key is attached to the positive pole of the battery, the other key is attached to the negative pole. Thus by depressing either key an impulse is created in different directions over the line. As a short cut to brevity it may change constantly and the current travels in either direction, backward or forward, at the will of the operator. This is reduced to a practical basis in an ingenious manner.

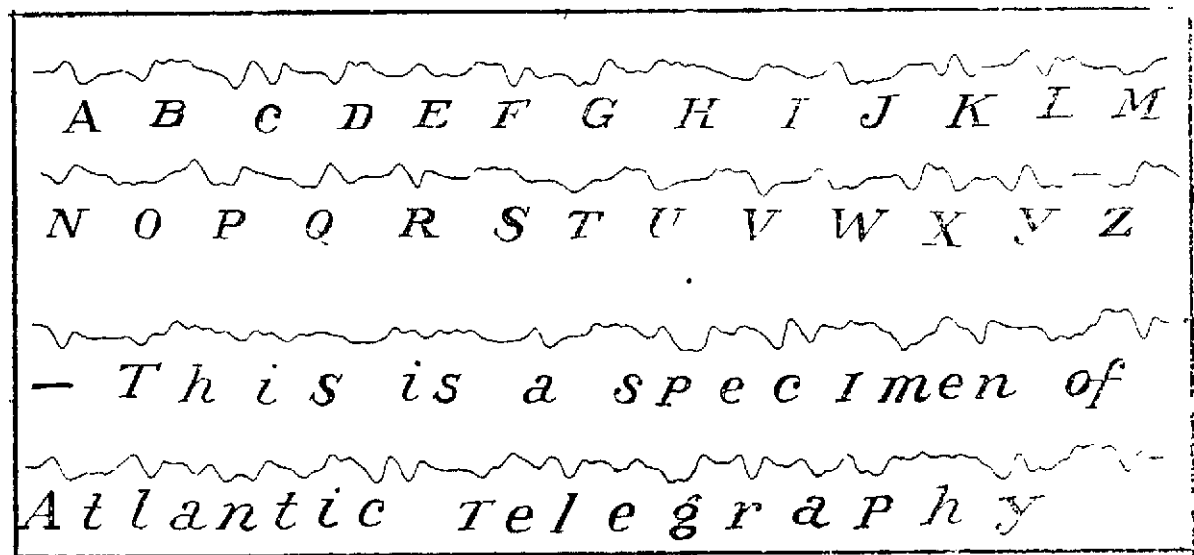
On the receiver's desk in the cable station will be found a large double magnet. Suspended between the poles of this magnet is a small elongated coil of wire. The coil hangs suspended in the air by means of a delicate fibrous thread. The current from the cable is made to pass around the coil, which, as it is hanging between the poles of the magnet, will turn backward or forward in response to the particular key depressed by the operator at the other end of the line; for it

a fact nevertheless that it is done, and many strange friendships are formed between men who have never seen each other and who may never have been ten miles away from their apart. There is an old story of a man who refused to believe in a telegram sent to a friend because it "was not his handwriting." This could not apply to cable operators.

As soon as the siphon begins to make its waving line on the tape, the operator or rather the recorder of the same knows who is at the other end of the wire. The "writing" of different operators is as recognizable at a distance of 3,000 miles as it would be if they were near at hand. The peculiarities of the man are detected on the tape and without any attempt at slang a man is known by his curves. Some operators "write a plain hand," others send a message that is equivalent to what in ordinary life would be called very bad manuscript. If an operator gets into a rage and violently bangs his keys the fact is known to the men at the other end of the line, and he is prudently laughed at. In another hemisphere. In the old days, long distance fights used often to occur, but talk on any private matter between operators is now strictly prohibited by the various cable companies.

HOW A BREAK IS LOCATED.

Sometimes a cable will break at the bottom of the sea, or some other fault will prevent messages being sent through. Although the line extends through miles of drift and over leagues of ocean bed, the system has been reduced to such a nicety that the location of the fault is only a matter of lit-



CABLE ALPHABET AND SPECIMEN OF ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY.

watched the operators at work, and I think it is wonderful that they are able to select the message at all. The line as it runs up and down is crossed and recrossed by other lines coming from earth currents and the thousands and one sources from which a stray current gets in. It is simply impossible for me to pick out the real message. Yet those fellows do it every time and with comparative ease."

IT DIFFERS FROM ORDINARY TELEGRAPHY.

Now, not only is this complimentary to the skill of the cable operators, but it calls attention to a department of the public service and a class of workers of which most persons know little or nothing says the Washington Star. The cable station is after all the most wonderful institution in the whole telegraphic system. The method of its operation is totally different from that of the land telegraph office. The quantities are less exact, a greater mental force is required of the operator. Moreover, the mechanism of the system is more picturesque.

There is more human interest in transmitting characters 3,000 miles under the sea and eventually setting them down in black and white than there is in clicking a series of dots and dashes over a land wire. For this is what cabling across the ocean amounts to. When the operator in the New York cable station gives an impulse to this key, he knows that he is practically writing with an elongated pen which reaches out undisturbed through miles of alternate tempest and calm and sets down on a strip of paper letters and words which have all the peculiarities of his own chirography. Nor is this at all overdrawn. Operators at each end of the line recognize each other by the characteristic shapes of the curved lines which they cause to be traced on the long strips of paper at the receiver's desk.

It is common event nowadays for arbitrage brokers on the New York cotton exchange to send a cablegram to the Liverpool cotton exchange ordering a sale of "future" cotton, have the sale made and receive a receipt announcing the conclusion of the transaction in two minutes from the time the first message was handed to the clerk. The significance of this will be realized when it is pointed out that there is a class of brokers who depend for business solely on the half minute or so of telegraphic time which exists between here and Europe. If cotton is quoted at the same price on the New York and Liverpool or other exchanges, but should subsequently drop half a point, arbitrage brokers with connections abroad are sure to cable their agents to sell out before the official change in the quotation is sent across the sea. The aim is to save the difference in price between the two quotations.

Many brokers make all their profits in this way, and the tendency of it has been to quicken the business methods of the exchanges. So much has this become the fact that a delay of one-half minute in the sending of a cablegram is sure to cause loud and threatening protest from the brokers. One firm, in fact, instituted a suit for damages against a leading cable company because of a delay of ten minutes in sending; suit was eventually withdrawn but the incident serves to show that what a break-neck pace business is now done in our exchanges—quite a contrast to the relays of couriers which were used to carry the news of the battle of Waterloo to Rothschild's.

DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS

The reason a waving line printed on a strip of paper is used in cabling instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes is because of the peculiar construction of the cable itself and of a certain eccentricity of the electric cur-

is the peculiarity of an electrified coil of wire to so act when suspended between magnetic poles.

PRODUCING THE WAVING LINE.

Connected to one end of the coil of wire is another thread of fibrous material. This thread runs to a fine glass tube, which is not larger than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter. Ink flows through this small tube. As the tube is movable it is obvious that the action of the coil of wire moving backward and forward will also cause the ink tube to move backward and forward. At least the coil pulls the tube in one direction and a small spring returns it to its place. The end of the tube rests lightly on a long strip of paper, which is kept moving along constantly by an ordinary clockwork mechanism. Thus it will be seen that the depression of the transmitting keys results in a waving line on paper at the other end of the cable system.

The ink tube or siphon is so small that great difficulty is experienced in including the ink to flow from it. The desired object is finally gained by means of electricity. A static current is sent through the ink in the tube and is made to pass through the strip of paper to the negative pole of the battery beneath. Static electricity, as it has a great electromotive force, will easily pass through paper, therefore there is a continual succession of sparks flowing through and carrying the small column of ink along with it as far as the surface of the paper where it is deposited in a waving line. This is the line which Edison cannot read, but which is as plain as day to the ordinary cable operators. The latter sit and watch this tape all day long. It travels slowly in front of them a distance of three feet or more before it runs off the end of the table into a basket. The words are generally unintelligible to the operator, for it is seldom that other than cipher dispatches are sent over the wire.

When no current or message is passing, the sensitive coil of wire attached to the siphon remains at rest and a straight line is traced down the center of the paper; for, of course, the tape keeps moving along constantly, message or not. This line is known as the zero line and all variations from it determine what the man at the other end of the line is saying. Sometimes, however, earth currents leak through to the core of the cable and send the siphon careening backward and forward in an alarming manner. Then if a message comes through at the same time the wild actions of the siphon become unintelligible indeed. In such a case the operator is compelled to study the form of the line made by the earth current and then to note the difference between it and the true message. In short, he makes his earth current line his zero mark and determines his message accordingly.

It is in this connection that we must look for the true reason why we are unable to telephone across the Atlantic. It is this electrification of the gutta percha that prevents it. There is no real insulating substance. Some substances insulate more than others, but all are subject to electrification. When an electric impulse is sent across the ocean the whole of the cable, covering and all, must be electrified before the current flows through and operates the receiving device. It is what is known as the tail end of the charge that really carries the message. This interferes with the sound wave in telegraphing there are only ten or twelve sound waves a second. In telephoning there are two or three thousand in the same time. It is obviously impossible then to telephone across the seas under existing circumstances. One of the peculiar phenomena of cabling is the ability of one operator to recognize the "handwriting" of the operator at the other end of the line far away in England or France. It is

the calculation. It is generally located as follows: It is known that the resistance which the wire offers to the current averages a specified quantity to the mile. When a break or a fault occurs the resistance of a cable is measured in the cable station. This can be readily done, because the circuit will generally complete itself through the earth. When the resistance has been measured, it is easy to find out where the break is by dividing the whole amount by the average resistance per mile. It may then be found that the break is two, three, four or five hundred miles off shore, as the case may happen to be. A cable-repairing steamer, with a full corps of electricians on board, immediately starts for the spot where the break is supposed to be. This is an easy matter, for when cables are laid the latitude and longitude of the cable-laying ship is taken as each mile of the cable is paid out. If the break, as determined by the resistance, is, say, 500 miles off shore the captain of the repair boat directs his vessel to the particular junction of latitude and longitude which was encountered when the 500-mile mark of the cable was first laid. Having arrived at what he conceives to be the proper vicinity, he steers his vessel into a course at right angles to the course held by the cable. He then throws an iron overboard and proceeds to grapple for the cable.

DIFFERENCE IN THE PULL.

He knows when he has caught the cable by the difference in the pull from the pull which is felt when a rock is truck. A rock when caught by the cable will finally let go with a jerk, but the cable when caught will exert a long, steady and obstinate pull as it is hauled to the surface. There is also a patent grappling iron which cuts through the cable covering and electrically rings a bell. Having picked up the cable, the chief electrician on board the boat cuts through the covering, if it has not already been cut through by the grappling iron, and, attaching a transmitter to the core, sends a signal through the cable. If he gets an answer from this end of the line he knows of course that the break must be beyond him, or vice versa, if the answer comes from the European end. As he now knows in which direction from the vessel the break must be, he proceeds to measure the resistance of the "broken" end, in order to see exactly what its distance is from the vessel.

If it is not far, say, four or five miles the captain of the vessel proceeds to underspin the cable until the delinquent spot is reached, when it is an easy matter to repair the break or to put in a new section of cable. If the break is found to be a number of miles away the part which has been picked up is attached to a buoy, and the vessel steams away to what further observation has determined to be the required spot. The cable is picked up again and a signal is sent through.

If the answer is from Europe instead of from this end of the line, it follows that the break must be somewhere between the parts of the cable which have been picked up. The precise spot can then be easily determined and repairs can be made. Sometimes the work is very expeditious, but in stormy seasons of the year it has often been a month before the break has been found. It has also happened that in grappling for a cable the repair boat has picked up by mistake the cable of another company. This has happened three or four times, but the courtesy of the cable companies to each other has always excused it.

The British aristocracy includes 11,000 persons.

MEMORY OF LATE JUDGE S. L. AUSTIN

Resolutions Presented by Members of Bar Yesterday

RESOLUTION FOR LATE MR. NAWAHI.

The Deceased Barrister and Jurist Eulogized by Judges and Attorneys Their Worth as Citizens and Professional Men—Resolutions Placed Upon the Records of the Court.

The Supreme Court and Bar Association met in joint session at 10 o'clock yesterday in taking official action upon the death of Judge S. L. Austin of Hawaii and J. K. Nawahi of Honolulu.

At the meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday, committees were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and these were presented at the meeting yesterday. Gardner K. Wilder, the chairman of the Austin committee, presented the following:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from among us the Honorable Stafford L. Austin, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits; be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Judge Austin the community has lost an honored citizen and the judiciary of the Republic a conscientious, humane and fearless judge.

"Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss, and that we extend to his family our sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That we move that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court.

GARDNER K. WILDER,
E. P. DOLE,
J. MAHAIAI KANEKAU,
Committee."

Attorney General Smith seconded the resolutions in a few remarks commendatory of the deceased.

James K. Kaulia, chairman of the Nawahi committee offered the following:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the Honorable J. K. Nawahi, a member of the Hawaiian Bar;

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Nawahi the Bar and Hawaii nel has lost one of its most esteemed members and truest friends.

"Resolved, That we hereby express to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

"Resolved, That the court be requested to spread these resolutions upon its records.

JAMES K. KAULIA,
W. S. EDINGS,
ENOCH JOHNSON,
Committee."

These were also seconded by the Attorney General and remarks followed by Chief Justice Judd and members of the bar.

CABLES OF THE WORLD

No Atlantic cable runs directly to New York City at the present time. Most of the trans-Atlantic lines land in the neighborhood of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. The messages are retransmitted by a coast line to the metropolis. The interval of time required in the retransmission is not one second, for the operators read the messages letter by letter as they arrive and send them over the coast cables instantly. The new French cable to be laid next year will, however, have its terminus directly in New York City. It is expected that the competition thus engendered will greatly enhance the general service. The coming congressional agitation over the installation of a Pacific cable will also revive interest in a scheme which must quicken the general process of civilization. The Japanese commercial awakening will certainly receive a further impetus when this cable is laid. The whole East, in fact, will be benefited, and incidentally our foreign commerce. Already there are over 1,000 cables lying under the sea and the various water courses of the world. They aggregate over one and a quarter million miles of cable line. A large fleet of steamers and an army of men are kept busy laying and repairing them, so that altogether the cable industry is a large business in itself, even aside from the messages which are sent over the cable wires.

The W. G. Hall leaves on her regular route this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 25,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in order to get the best and lowest prices for Foreign Buyers, which gives all information necessary to put you to touch with our methods. Send us your address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents—Honolulu, H. I.

PRESENTATION TO BISHOP.

Given at St. Louis College and a Watch and Chain Presented.

The pupils and friends of St. Louis College met Saturday night at the music hall and presented for the entertainment of Bishop Ropert the drama—The Proscribed Heir. Before the performance began the college orchestra rendered some delightful music.

During an interval the bishop was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain appropriately engraved and with the photograph of the Bishop on dial. This was in appreciation of the kindness of the venerable prelate in providing the students and scholars with an amusement hall and theatre.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Commissioner Marsden visited Wai-anae yesterday to investigate the coffee plantations. He found the trees flourishing and promising a good crop. He will visit Maunawili, where it is said the beetles have destroyed the Liberian coffee, tomorrow.

Commissioner Marsden visited Wai-anae yesterday to investigate the coffee plantations. He found the trees flourishing and promising a good crop. He will visit Maunawili, where it is said the beetles have destroyed the Liberian coffee, tomorrow.

Bad Men

Cannot steal your door mats if you use our Hartman Steel Wire Mats. They never wear out, and are handy to have in the house, especially in rainy weather; which last remark reminds us that we have a line of Rain Gauges which will be of service to you at this time of the year.

Do you ever eat

HASH?

Perhaps you do and don't know it. You see it's sometimes made into croquettes. We handle a splendid Meat and Vegetable Chopper, which operates by a crank and walking-beam attachment, the knives chopping and revolving the food so as to mince it properly.

You can own a Shoe Stand without being a bootblack. We have a serviceable, useful article that screws to the wall and has compartments for brushes and blacking, with foot-rest projection.

Does your daughter like pets? Yes! Then she undoubtedly would prefer a canary, in one of our Brass Bird Cages, to reed birds on a chafing dish. We have three sizes of cages, and sell them from \$2.50 to \$4.50, as well as painted wire cages from \$1.25 to \$2. Get one, and your canary will say the same as we do, that they are "Cheap!" "Cheap!"

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Limited

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in.,

2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,

Cor. King and Fort Sts.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OVER THE TEA CUPS

SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

Yesterday I found myself at a meeting that represented the Kindergarten interest in the Islands. I do not know why it should have been a meeting largely of women. Membership in the Association merely requires a gift of three dollars each year, and I understand that men form a good proportion of givers. Perhaps they are willing to confine their active duties to contributing. It may be that they are satisfied to leave the care of all children to women. Certain it is that women are by nature fitted for the care of children in the family, and the Free Kindergarten Association seems to be ably caring for the children of the state, the larger family.

My chief impression as I sat there was that the Kindergarten is a good investment. It must be a popular charity, for many and wide are the sources of its money-rills. It must be a pet philanthropy. It receives such excellent care. It must be doing well, judging by its treasurer's report. The bold plans for its enlargement are pretty fair evidence that it is generally commended, and that the Kindergarten is an accepted factor in Hawaiian conditions.

Three appeals that were carefully tucked away in my memory stay by me. Of course the first was for more money. It always is, the same old appeal, a necessary evil till it is done away with by extreme measures, getting a permanent fund at one blow, or becoming a professional heir to every moneyed person. I doubt not the Association is ready for either, though I did not hear it in so many words. The pressure of personal influence was recommended, and the pairing of every annual fee with a new twin fee is a good enough suggestion. A quick and effective canvass of all possible givers is also necessary. Undoubtedly this philanthropy should be put on a sound money-basis. The prospect of raising four or five thousand dollars every year is a future perspective that the treasurer and financial secretary can hardly face with equanimity. Far better it is to strain every nerve (if need be), once for all to raise a permanent endowment fund which already has a nucleus of \$10,000, or which amounts to the same thing, to have each Kindergarten endowed as the Hawaiian Kindergarten is. Let the many give as before, for giving begets enthusiasm, but let all giving be for the permanent fund so that there may be little chance of the work ever being suddenly crippled.

The children are looking to us for help. In our own crowded city, in the streets, on the slopes of Punchbowl, up the length of Nuuanu and the breadth of Palama, along the shores of Waikiki and in the nooks of Punahou and Manoa. Everywhere there are little children ready for the blessing of the Kindergarten. In all these places money should be spent at once in fencing in sunny gardens for the waiting children.

They must wait till there is money. Another class of children need not wait, for there can easily be Kindergartens made for them with no one's feeling the loss of a dollar. I refer to the second appeal I have stored away in my memory, the effort to establish Kindergartens on every plantation in the Islands. I burn for eloquence on this theme, but I am only eloquent in my feeling also! Have you ever seen the little groups of laborers' children playing near the rows of tiny white-washed houses—children whose ears have never known the sweet sounds of Mr. Berger's band, children whose busy fingers never knew the delight of stringing cylinders or weaving gay paper, whose nimble feet were trained in running away from profane lunas rather than in marching and skipping and dancing? Their parents have little time to pet them, indeed they never had any happy childhood themselves, but knew only work and neglect, punishment and fear. "Their nests among the prickly pears" figure perfectly their spiritual advantages. What kind of men do these neglected children make? And women? Will the State hear from them later in the police courts or on the reef?

The method of establishing and maintaining plantation Kindergartens is quickly told—each plantation records the expenses of its one or two Kindergartens in the same book with the wages of its lunas, its sugar-boilers and its manager. One wise stockholder who has used his influence for this end, says it pays in dollars and cents to have a church and a Kindergarten for the laborers. I see a rosy pumbra of a certain coming event, the speedy opening of a Kindergarten on a large plantation. Good. The time now is when neglect of the laborers who serve society is branded moral obliquity, and let every man see to it that his own hands are free from the stain of selfishness, neglect and gross money-getting. Let us in Hawaii establish at least an unwritten law that all who gain from a sugar plantation shall bear the decimal per cent. of the expense of sufficient Kindergartens for the human bees who make their honey.

The third appeal comes from the men who were not satisfied with being mere listeners. The Association was urged to petition the Government to transform half of the Nuuanu "made lands" near King street into a park, and the other half into a children's playground. Masculine eloquence went

over the reasons esthetic, philanthropic and sanitary why this particular breathing place should not be congested by encroaching shops. The Government can scarce afford to let certain quarters widen, or to learn again the lesson of Nuuanu and the cholera germ. The suggestion was at once crystallized into a motion, and the Association is committed to the scheme, Nuuanu Park and Playground. Long live the Free Kindergarten Association!

HONOKAA WEDDING.

The Marriage of Nollie Rickard to James M. Muir.

At Honokaa, Hawaii, on Wednesday evening, September 23, 1896, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. James M. Muir and Miss Nora Rickard were united in marriage, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, officiating according to the ritual of the Established Church of England.

The house was brilliantly lighted, the lani enclosed and decorated with ferns, palms, Chinese lanterns and the flags of England, America and Hawaii. The skill of the decorators' art reached its height in the parlor where the ceremony was performed. Four archways of ferns and red and white roses reaching from the ceiling to the floor were arranged in a semi-circle around the room through which the party marched to a position under the wedding bell in the east part of the room, just back of which was a bank of white roses and ferns.

Precisely at 8:30 o'clock Miss Polly began the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march and the party entered the room, the bride attended by four sisters and leaning on her father's arm joined the groom at the altar. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white silk en train. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, with orange blossoms fastening her veil. The groom was attired in the conventional black. After the ceremony an elegant wedding supper was served and the evening spent in congratulations and social enjoyments. The many presents were valuable and useful.

The bride is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and has spent nearly all her life in Hamakua. She was educated in England, and is the happy possessor of many charming qualifications which have made her a general favorite with her acquaintances. She is especially well known as a vocalist and is a painter of talent. Mr. Muir is a native of Canada, has been a resident of Hamakua for five years and during that time has made a host of friends such as are usually drawn to a perfect gentleman. He is employed as chief bookkeeper for the Honokaa Sugar Company, position in which his employers repose the most implicit confidence in his ability and integrity.

No young people ever started in life with brighter prospects nor with the sincere wishes of more sincere friends for health, long life and true happiness.

FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Annual Meeting Yesterday - Reports of Various Officers.

The annual meeting of the Free Kindergarten Club was held yesterday morning. In her devotional opening of the exercises Mrs. Hyde emphasized two points: The law of increase by giving, and the lines of successful work.

The secretary read the report of the annual meeting held a year ago, and Mrs. Wood, the treasurer, read her report for the year just closed. The expenditures for the period were \$3,761.25, leaving a balance to begin the new year with.

Mrs. F. R. Day, financial secretary, in Mrs. Coleman's place, rendered her report, showing the source from which the funds came—many little envelopes, some larger pledges and gifts and the Woman's Time (\$400) and the two endowment funds of \$700 and \$950 annually.

The historical report of the year's work was made by Mrs. H. N. Castle, of the publication committee, and was very interesting.

A nominating committee consisting of Mrs. W. R. Castle, chairman, Mrs. J. M. Whitney and Mrs. E. W. Jordan, had been appointed to fill vacancies. Mrs. Castle reported the same officers as last year except in case of the treasurer, and Mrs. Swanzy was nominated in place of Mrs. A. B. Wood, resigned.

The election was unanimous. Short addresses were made by Rev. D. P. Birnie, Frank Damon, Mr. Soares and Mr. Gulick, about plantation Kindergartens, park and play grounds, which Mr. Birnie suggested the Association ask the Government for. The meeting closed with singing the first verse of the hymn "Bless the tie that binds."

JAPANESE PIRACY.

American Book Publishers Becoming Alarmed.

The Japanese are encroaching on the trades in the United States notwithstanding the frequent denials in the newspapers. A prominent manufacturer of St. Louis remarked after a visit to Japan that he "could reproduce in Japan any article made in the United States and sell it in New York for sixty per cent. of the local market rate notwithstanding the high tariff." This gentleman referred to other articles than books.

Now comes a complaint which sets the book world and printing fraternity

a thinking. Consul-General Mills is in receipt of a communication requesting information regarding the sale in Hawaii of American copyright books published in Japan. So far the pirating has been of books devoted to education and issued in the United States by the American book publishing company. But one of their books had reached Hawaii, though it is probable others will be imported and used in private Japanese schools.

While the subject matter and illustrations are identical with the American product the work is inferior in every way. The illustrations in half tone are smudgy and show evidence of amateur rather than the professional.

Peculiar Fish.

While the Claudine was at anchor off Kipahoulu, Maui, on Friday morning, a fish different from anything ever seen on the Islands was caught by one of the native boys. It was brought down yesterday morning and placed on exhibition in the Hollister Drug Co.

The fish is about fourteen inches long from tip to tip, and five inches from the fin on the back to one underneath. The head is chub-like and the mouth shows three teeth in front, two in the upper and one in the lower jaw. It is light green in color, with two red stripes running on either side from the gill to the tail. There are red stripes around the gills which meet at the top and extend down the back.

The fish was seen by a number of people on Maui, as well as here, but as yet no one could be found who had ever seen anything like it.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, Tells a Reporter of Her Recent Illness and Cure.

From the Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.

Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, who has been for a number of years a sufferer from nervous prostration, rheumatism and female weaknesses, and who has lately entirely recovered therefrom, was called upon a few days ago by a Herald representative whose attention had been called to her case. In answer to an inquiry, Mrs. Peterson said: "Yes, I was a sufferer for many years from nervous attacks, rheumatism and other complaints. We, my husband and I, expended a large sum of money in visiting the celebrated doctors of Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, but my relief in all cases was only temporary, and we had nearly despaired of my ever recovering my health, when, one day a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying they had known of a case very similar to mine, where a wonderful cure had been effected by their use.

"Acting upon this advice, my husband purchased a supply of the Pink Pills, more to please my friend than from any belief in the medicine. However before they were half gone I felt a decided change for the better, and after using three vials was entirely recovered, and felt as well and strong as I ever did.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly been a wonderfully effective remedy for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to any one who is affected as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and shallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. Sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken, N. J., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 12, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN at EVERY POINT, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and VIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many insidious imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.



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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of this company are prepared to insure on Stone and Brick Buildings on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents to the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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